on had taken. He then, in deference to the suggestions made from both sides of the House, withdrew the

The power of effence which we possess, and the strong exercise of which makes us feared, is, first, the power of sweeping an enemy's marine from the seas, and shorted by the power of blockading his prid. But how can we blockade a commerce the seas behind the blockading black with the smoke of full freighted steamers, which are equally sacred under the flag of every nation, neutral or hostife. Capture is the only means by which a blockade can be enforced; but what absurdity could be so great as to allow an enemy's ship to travorse the seas with her cargo unchallenged and untouched, and then to prevent her from entering her own port and consummating the object of her voyage? The object of a blockade is to bring a nation to terms by the interruption of her commerce. It is the most effectual plan yet discovered. If we were at war with France or America, and were blockading Marsellies or New York, what would be our object. Not Frank and the strong of the American coasts and the consumerce across the Allantic. Would this be nothing, and would it have no effect upon the war! Let Mr. Bright say whether he would advise his friends in the North to raise the blockade of the Southern cities. He will not venture to tell them that their task of conquering the South would be easier; if the cities of Charleston and New Orleans were receiving thirty million pounds annually as the price of their cotton crop, and if the inaugent States were fully supplied with all that Europe could send out in barfer for that mass of casten. The source of blockade is that poucer which in the heauth of a neighboring state most deprivation. The power of blockade is the power which in the heauth of a neighboring state most deprivation. The power of blockade is the power which in the heauth of a neighboring state most deprivation. The power of blockade is the power which is the heauth of a neighboring state most deprivation. The power of blockade is the power when the power is the power when the power is not power to the power is not power to the pow

South. But he looks. nevertheless, upon this disaster and that of Fort Donelson as merely exceptional defeats, and speaks only the language of encouragement and confilence.

The financial side of the Southern Confederation has not exceeded \$175,000,000. Mr. Davis may beast with reason that this does not amount to one-third of the annual expenditure of the Southern confederation has not exceeded \$175,000,000. Mr. Davis may beast with reason that this does not amount to one-third of the annual expenditure of the Northern government. He points out also that it is inferior to the annual value of the cotton crop yields no prefits, owing to the desperate policy on which the Southerners resolved at the outset of the war. It is quite true, however, that the relation of the expenditure to the value of the cotton crop, if saleable, has a direct bearing of the expacity of the South to defray the interest, in years of peace, upon the public debt that they may accumulate during war. Mr. Pavis appeals, also, to the increasing production of the implements of war in the Southern States as evidence of the increasing capacity of the South to continue its resistance. He observes, with unquestionable truth, that, when hostilities began, the advantage in respect of attainable materiel of var was greatly on the side of his adversaries. The North and nearly a monopoly of the artisans and workshops re-uired for warlke purposes. It was, therefore, left with he South either to make bricks without straw or to rely pon import from abroad. But the blockade deprived sm of all but an incidental supply from other countries, when great part of the Southern army has since taken—weld with equipments of native manufacture. Mr. Tavis has, therefore, reason to maintain the position asserted in his previous message, that his country was becoming more and more independent of the blockade, and that it was gradually producing all that was required both for pace and for war.

Nevertheless, it appears impossible that the contest can continue very long. I tainly do not shake the Gulf States. The Washington government might now close the struggle with credit to themselves, if they chose, on the beaus of the status que, or at any rate after a few fresh encounters should have more clearly established the extent of the territory they held. But there cannot be much doubt that if they do not, the struggle must before long close of itself by the collapse of Northern resources and the impracticability of Northern conquest.

Capture of the British Steamer Labuan.

From the London Times (City Article) March 14.)

The American news to-day (18th) contains an account of the capture of the Labuan British screw steamer (owned at Heil), of 1,200 tons burden, while lying at Matamoras—and, it is alteged, clearly in Mexican whiters—by the United States snip-of-war Portsmouth. The resuel has been sont to the North for adjudication, and the captain was detailed as a prisquer. The Labuan left his constry with an ordinary cargo, comprising no warlike materia s of any kind, and was leading with cotton at Matamorus, on account of a Manchester house, for her Capture of the British Steamer Labuan.

return voyage. The charge against her, and which is believed to be entirely unfounded, is that she had landed ordnance stores at Matamoras, but it is difficult to under-stand how even that plea can cover a seizure by an American vessel at a Mexican port.

Paper Currency of the Federal States.
In the House of Commons, on the 14th of March, Mr.
Potter asked the Fresident of the Board of Trade whether
his attention had been called to the practical increase of
duties on imports into the United States consequent upon
such duties being payable only in specie, the premium
on such specie being likely to be excessive owing to the
gradually increasing depreciation of American paper
currency.

on such specie obeng inking to consider the gradually increasing depreciation of American paper currency.

Mr. M. Gibson said that at present the government had received no information that Congress had passed any act declaring that import duties should be paid in specie. It might be so, but he was not aware that such was the fact. Of course the effect in such case would be what the honorable member had described.

The Question in France. THE QUESTION IN FTANCE.

DEBATE IN THE LEGISLATURE—THE RADICALS OF FRANCE CONDEMN SLAVERY AND ATTACK THE BLOCKADE—IMPORTANT STATEMENT OF M. BILLAULT, MINISTER AND GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONER—FRANCE AS WELL AS ENGLAND RESPECTS

The civil war which is desolating America is a great source of injury to our industry and cammerce, and we desire ariently that those discensions should come to a speedy end. The legislative body highly commends your Majesty for having in this crisis, and above all, in the recent difference between America and England, thought only of causing the fights of neutrals to be respected. A government which ackes right and justice as its invariable rule will soon become the arbiter of the peace of the world.

On this the following amendment was presented MM. Morin, Lemercier, Guyard-Delalain, the Ma d'Andelarre and A. Jubinal:— The civil war which desolates America is a serious injury to French manfactures and commerce; we offer up the most ardent whishes that those dissensions may specifyl terminate, and that the great principle of the abolition of slavery may come victoriously out of the struggle entered into on that subject. (The remainder of the paragraph is in the address.)

The cent year fullow, and ready that disposed year and the control of the cent with the she mere at any on her arrived profit there shall be no more wer goon the such we should like to here beared from Mr. Ocheber, or every free to be followed from more were goon the such we had the should like to have beared from Mr. Ocheber, or every free to be followed from more were goon to be followed from more were goon to be such as the actual that the same and the such as the control of the proposition that a brain of the centre of the control of the such as a companion of the centre of the control of the such as a companion of the centre of the control of the such as a companion of the centre of the control of the such as a companion of the centre of the control of the centre of the or biockade that was maintained by England and imposed on the after the rupture of the peace of Amiens in 1803. In the street of the peace of Amiens in 1803. In the street of the peace of Amiens in 1803. In the street of the peace of Amiens in 1803. In the street of the peace o

M. Granter de Cassagnac—The African slaves were not to.

M. Billault—Two questions have been mixed up in this discussion, and I am desirous of saying a few words on each. One of the honorable members has expressed doubts as to whether the blockade established by the Northern States is effective, and appears to see an opposition between English and French tendencies on the subject. Nucle is not the condition necessary to render the blockade effective have teem mutually accepted. Earl Russell has hid down the principle laid down by the two gove nuclets as to the condition necessary to render the blockade effective have teem mutually accepted. Earl Russell has hid down the principle to the blockade is effective. The reason was that considerable rudence is necessary in this American quest in , and that it is important that the Powers interested should act in connect. Those Powers do not shink that the effective character of the blockade can be denied, and they respect it. The French government cannot teel sarprise at the sympathy which has been expressed on the great question of the processor. The process of the sample of the mixed day to produce the political views of the Assumbly. The war is necessary. It is lawfulrit is demanded by the honor war is necessary. It is lawfulrit is demanded by the honor.

the abolition of slavery, for it shares in it. When the scourge of slavery afflicts a country, we may advise its suppression, but we cannot go farther. (Adhesion.) Do you, who advocate neutrality, think that it would be prudent and politic, in an address in which you express a wish to see an end put to the disturbances in America, to add words in favor of the abolition of slavery? Certainly not. We express wishes in an equal degree for the North and for the South, for we desire to see an end of the civil war, and that brand of discord extinguished which has set fire to the country. (Hear, hear.)

Baron De Ravinkt did not intend to criticise the wording of paragraph five, but he should wish to see added some words of consolation and hope for the manufacturing interests of the country. The part he represented was particularly affected by the civil war in America, whe e manufactures were in a state of stagnation from the want of the raw material—cotton. It would have been a great satisfaction to have seen a mention made of Algeria, the soil of which was so well suited to the cultivation of that essential article, and whence France might hereafter derive considerable resources. The Deputies of the Vosges had presented a petition to the Emperor on the subject, and they had been most graciously received. The address pointed out the evils resulting from the American struggle, and an indication of the remedy to be found in Algeria would have been favorably received by those connected with manufactures.

The Slidell Mission Near Its End in France.

[Paris (Feb. 25) correspondence of London Star.]
The Southern Commissioners are working with all their might to obtain from the French government a formal or even indirect recognition of the confederation. They are, I am on the test authority informed, greatly dispirable af the reception which M Thouseast gave Mr. Slidell. Everything was done to give the reception the most private character. By private I mean unofficial, and American politics were only touched on in the most general terms by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. A Southern gentlemen, who is in the thick of the secession movement here, remarked a few evenings ago that slavery has made such a wall of partition between the South and Europe as to neutralize Mr. Slidell's diplomatic talents. He also said that he feared his friend would be obliged to go back to the Confederate States without having obtained the results which he came to Europe to accomplish.

I understand that several Southerners of standing in the confederate party here have decided uppn offering to France as a guarantee for her performance of the offers which Mr. Slidell is empowered to make, a portion of louisiana or Florida.

Views of the French Press on American

For which Mr. Slidell is empowered to make, a portion of Louisiana or Florida.

Views of the French Press on American Affairs.

The Journal des Debats, of the 18th March has a lengthy article on the late discussion in the French Legislative Chamber on American affairs, and says that that body did not believe it to be its duty to associate itself with the noble sentiment which inspired a certain number of deputies to express their views in favor of the abolition of slavery in America. Nevertheless the Debats believes that the discussion will cause some satisfaction to the liberal public. It quotes the united views of a number of Senators, expressing the ardent desire that the discussions might come to an early close, and that the grand principle of the abolition of slavery might come out victorious from the struggle. The abolition of slavery, says the Debats, according to M. Morin, is for all the friends of liberty or "common ground" on which they can meet together. "It is not," continues the Debats any longer a question of the immediate recognition of the Southern confederation. It is, we hope, understood that if the struggle in America carries with it grave injury to our industry, it is an infallible reason why it should be prolonged rather than one should interfere. It is admitted that if the interruption of our regular commerce with the United States, and especially of our exportation, is a great evil, the idea of re-establishing commerce by cannon balls and a military expedition which would cost us at least twenty to thirty millions, is quite inadmissible. The Debats then contrasts the opinions of M. Gravier ed Cassagnac with those of M. de Morny. The former regards slavery as a purely American municipal question; the other as a question concerning the "rights of man." The Debats sides with M. de Morny. It then goes on to review the English policy in regard to America, and says that it s founded on principles as simple as comprehensible. All doubts are disappearing, it says, in France and England, and it is

and capacity of the North to deal with the rebellion. It says the only great obstacle of the South is slavery, and ends by charging on the democratic party the breaking of the Union.

The Paris Countilutionnet of the 18th of March has the

and ende by charging on the democratic party the breaking of the Inion.

The Paris Constitutionned of the 18th of March has the following remarks in its money article—A sensible improvement will soon be manifest in the cotton market, if by the capture of the Confederate scaports or by the operations of vessels running the blockade, the supply of cotton should be increased. The cargues which have already been brought out of the blockaded ports are averaged at twenty thousand hales. The occupation of Savannah or of New Orleans will review, at least it is so hoped, regular intercourse between England and the Southern provinces of the Union—an intercourse altogether interrupted for the last nine months by the federal squadron, as well as by the political views of Mr. Jeffers on Davis.

The Echael Grax announces that the sqents of Manchester manufacturers, for the cultivation of cotton on the sternard durers, for the cultivation of cotton on the transport of the important operations they undertake.

The Courtier du Haeve of the 17th of March, announces the arrival at Toulon of the Russian steam frigate General Admiral, and says:—"This vessel is commanded by Hofregen, captain of a frigate, and has made the last passage from Villafranca. She has a crew of 800 men, and was built in the United States for the Emperor of Russia. She is pierced for seventy guns, but it is said that this immense armiament has been found to be too much, causing the frigate to labor terribly, and it has, therefore, been reduced to fifty-sax pieces of very heavy calibre. She is said to be the longest ship-of-war known, measuring one bundred feet from stem to stem.

[Paris (March 15) correspondence of London Timees? The definals of M. Billault about the sympathy, or support, given by the Emperor to the Austran candidate for the throne of Mexico will not be credited at Madrid, or, spanish government had been informed that, should serious discussion arise between the Spanish-da, R. Hodder and the sport of the same properties of the London Timees?

THE INVASION OF MEXICO.

Forward March of the French Army—Fraternization of the Mexicans and Frenchmen.

A communication from Toulon, in the Messager du Misti of March 6, says:—The steam transport, the Aube, has arrived in the roadstead from Mexico. This vessel, going before the wind at the speed of eleven knots an hour, and driven by the hurricane which has lately prevailed in the Atlantic, made the passage in twenty-four days, during which time her fires were only lit to pass the Strait of Gibraltar, so that she has anchored with five hundred tons of coal in her hold and one hundred and fifty tons in sacks. Some of her boats carried away by the tempest and water entering in profusion by the seams from the straining of the vessel were the only drawbacks on this magnificent passage.

At the moment of her departure from Vera Cruz, military affairs in Nexico were taking quite a picturesque turn. While the alited commissioners were in parley with the government of Juarez, the generals hed made a forward movement to preserve the expeditionary troops from the fatal influence of the climate on the coast. During that march about a thousand Mexicans were met with under General Oraga, who sent to ask the meaning of this armed demonstration. On the reply that they were looking for a healthy and convenient site for encamping, the Mexican General formed the head of the column as far as a plateau, the comforts and delights of which he described; and in order to give the example he established his camp at a distance of six hundred yards from that of the Allice, who occupied the little town of Tejeria. They were hardly installed when the French and Mexicans fraternized like old friends, and the men who were sent from the camp on expeditions for food were at one loaded with provisions, in order to spare them the trouble of looking further. The Mexican General having learned that the French were in want of fresh meat, in consequence of the delay of a convoy, sent several bullocks. only requesting that none should be given to the Spaniards, against whom

Spaniards, against whom Mexican exasperation is carried to the extent of fanaticism.

The Mexican Expedition in the French Legislature.

In the French Legislature Corps, on the 13th of March, there was an interesting decate on a motion of M. Jaies Favre, on the ailied expedition to Mexico, in the course of which his Excellency M. Billault (the French Minister) made some important remarks. He said that the declaration of war against Mexico was as lawful as any declaration of war against Mexico was as lawful as any declaration of war had ever been, after long years of odious outrages against Frenchmen. The governments of that country (Mexico) not only did not afford protection to French citizens, but had co-operated to encourage the brigandage of which Frenchmen had been victims. The blood of French citizens had been shed, their money extorted, and their property confiscated Many of their consuls had been imprisoned, and even one of their ministers had been menaced. We have suffered, continued M. Billault, during a number of years all that the patience of a great nation could tolerate; but our dignity and our interest marked out the termination of the violence of that anarchy. The Hom. M. Jules Favre has said that an accommodation was very easy at our instance. But the different governments of Mexico had been produgal with these. Every one of them made promises to-day to violate them next day. In order to indemnify us they collected a large sum of money in a secure place, which, being once a cumulated, they were tempted to steal themselves. (Laughter.) The Hom. M. Favre advises us to occupy their ports and to retass the proceeds of their customs. Read the last despatches and it will be seen that that agreement was made, and that the next day a decree of the Mexican government annulled the import duties and ordered export duties in their stead. I ask you, gentlemen, if so many unjuries and moderies should not have caused a timit to the patience of France? (Cries of assent.) To undertake the defence of a government

and the interests of France. France has not sent this

and the interests of France. France has not sent this expedition alone; and yet you complain. There is, nevortheless, in these wars, made in common, a great political idea. The Powers of Europe are easily made jealous on the territory of the New World, and it was to prevent the slightest suspicion that we said the same thing to America; but she refused. She has ulterior yiews, which are not convenient to our policy. Our offer was loyal, and we have had reacon for making it. (Cries of "Good, good.") That expedition, made by three Powers, ought to assure you against those suppositions which have been the basis of your discourse. You attribute to the government I know not what projects, without being able to produce any proof in support of your assertions. The true motives of the expedition are seen in the convention passed between the three Powers; it is the most efficacious protection of the persons and property of our clitzens. In regard to the observation of the Hon. M. Jules Favre on the subject of modifications in advance in the interior government of Mexico. I again appeal to the convention. It is seen that that engagement of the three Powers does not seek, in the Mexican expedition, neither an aquisition of territory nor private advantages, nor to exercise any influence that might prevent the Mexican nation from freely choosing the form of their government. These are the obligations, plain and precise, regulated and accepted by the three Powers.

M. Jules Favre inquires why we go to Mexico. in view of the fact that, in a sanitary and topographical as well as political point of view, there can be no benefit effected. To remain on the sea coast would certainly be to do nothing against Mexico and to give up our soldiers to disease. We must leave the yellow fever behind us, and go to seek enemies less re-foundable in the interior of the country. We left Vora Cruz on the 20th of February. We ought now to be in Mexico. But if by a revulsion it is very easy to foresee, those populations, which for forty years hav plause.) ment of M. Favre against the expedition

Spanish Feeling About the Crown.

From the Epoca of Madrid, March 9.]

If the fortunate star of Spain should rule that a Spanish prince is to occupy the first throne erected in North America, we shall blees Providence, which visibly protects our noble nation and dynasty. But if the event prove otherwise, and it shall please the Mexican people to place the erown on the head of some other illustrious Catholic prince, we shall say that Spain, in going to Mexico, had no other object than to fulfil a disinterested mission, and to restore peace to a nation which she had also

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE JURA AT PORTLAND

The American Emancipation Message in England.

Mr. Lincoln's Policy Approved and the Union Cause Benefitted.

have an incalculable effect in Europe, and that effect will be

nost favorable to the Northern cause.

The London Times, in an editorial on the subject says:-"It is the most important news since the split. The President's avowed object is to recover to the Union the border States. The proposition is important, not for its intrinsic likelihood of acceptance, but simply because it is a proposition, and is the first bid made towards putting an end to the war. We may hope others may follow, and that may hope others may follow, and that the North may gradually rise in its offers until something South to President Lincoln has jbeen a resolution of the Soun to President Lincoln has Josen a resolution of the Confederate House of Representatives, to burn all the cotton and tobaceo that may be in danger of falling into the hands of the invaders. In every point of view the proposal of the President gives great scope for speculation, and perhaps some glimpse of hope; but it is for what it may herald, and not for what it is."

Russell's correspondence to the Times is again dated from Washington, and comes down to March 3. He says the weather has prevented General McClellan's advance He praises the constancy and tenacity of the Confede.

of war and clamorous for furloughs.

The magistrates of Sunderland have issued a warrant for the apprehension of Frederick Colburn Curtis, said to be a general in the children chargeable on the parish of Sunderland.

Gibraltar advices to the 14th say the federal vessels

Inscarora, Ino and Kearsage were at Algesiras. The lieutenant of the Sumter and ex-United States transferred from the Ino to the Harvest Home, bound for Boston. It is said they were put in irons.

Great Britain.

portant.

A general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held in London, on the 19th. The directors' report was adopted. Hopeful views were entertained. It was announced that Lord Palmerston would receive a deputation from the company on the subject the following week.

The Marine statistics show that in five months, ending January 31, about thirty-six vessels laden with flour and grain from America for England were lost. The total cargoes exceeded 700,000 bushels.

Additional troops were being sent to Mexico, and a new brigade was to leave Toulon on the following week. Camps at Chalons and Lyons were to be opened earlier than usual.

The society for the propagation of commercial reform in France have unanimously voted it inexpedient to repeal all duties on raw material employed in building and fitting ships, and assimilate all fags in regard to customs and duties.

The Bourse was dull, but rather firmer.

It was reported that Garibaids had another long interview with Ratazzi, and had postponed his desparture from Them for a sew days.

It was rumored that Farini had accepted the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Ausivin. Great precautions were being taken by the Austrian government on the Venetian frontiers. The advanced posts had been doubted and the parrisan augmented. The 48 had not been publicle along the fine of the Po. The Emperor had gone from Venice to Vicenzia. A captain and two officers of the Austrian fleet were

Prussia. The democratic press of Germany were denouncing most bifterly the appointment of Prince Hehenlohe as President of the Prussian Council, owing to his retrograde

Greece.

All the cannon of the insurgents have fallen into the bands of the royal troops. A small garrison at Syra was captured, and order restored at that place. The insurgents at Nauplia asked for an amnesty and armstice for twenty-four hours, which was granted.

Constanting of 20,000 Turkish troops, had been despatched to the Greena frontier.

THE LATEST NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, March 21, 1862. The Etna, from New York, arrived at Queenstown March 20.

The extraordinary Japanese Ambassadors, deputed to visit the various countries of Europe, arrived at Suez on

The Pope has been ill for the past week. His strength has been much prostrated, and he has suspended his au-

There was a heavy fall of snow in England on Thursday

Commercial Intelligence.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Erie shares, 334; Illinois Centrais, 424; discount.

Consols closed at 93% a 93% for money. Funds on the 19th were duit, and an eighth lower. The discount market was easy, and the demand light. Gold flows to the bank in large quantities. There is some expectation of an early reduction of the bank minimum. Funds were rather firmer on the 20th.

Thursday's bank return shows an important addition to the buillion and reserve. The London Times (city article) says English funds were quiet but firm yesterday. United States fives are quoted at 76 a 77.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Richardson, Spence & Co. and Wakefield, Nash & Co. report itour duil and downward. Wheat active; red Western, 19s. 6d. a 11s. 6d.; red Southern, 11s. 8d. a 11s. 11d.; white Western, 12s. 6d. a volute Southern, 12s. 8d. a 12s. 10d. Corn tending upward; mixed, 28s. 9d. a 29s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

PROVISION STEADY. The same authorities report:—
Beef steady. Pork steady. Bacon active and firm.
Lard buiet and firm. Tallow quiet but steady.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.
PRODUCE.—Sugar quiet but steady. Coffee steady.
Rice firm. Ashes quiet: pots, 33s.; pearls, 32d. 3d.
Spirits turpentine nominal. Rosin dull; common, 12s. 6d. a 12s. 9d.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, March 19, 1862.

Breadstuffs still declining. Sugar quiet, but steady.
Coffee firm. Teas dull and unchanged. Rice quiet, but steady.
Tallow firm at 46e. 3d. Linseed oil firm at 36e. 6d.

is. 6d.

LATEST MARKETS.

LONDON, March 21, 1862.
Consols for money 93% a 94.
Illinois Central shares 42% discount; Eries, 33%.
The bullion in the bank has increased £521,000.

Rentes have advanced to 697, 90c.

Rentes have advanced to 697, 90c.

Liverpool, March 21, 1862.

Liverpool, March 21, 1862.

Corrox.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 29,000 bales, including 4,250 to speculators and 100 to exporters. Prices have advanced one-eight a one-quarter of a penny per pound. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 6,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exportors, the market closing firm at the advance. The stock in port is estimated at 403,500 bales, of which 150,000 are American.

Breadstuffs are quiet but steady, except wheat, which tends downward, and quotations are barely maintained.

Provisions steady.

NEWS FROM WINCHESTER, VA.

Death of Wounded Soldiers-Incidents o the Buttle-Condition of Gen. Shields, &c., &c.

The following wounded died yesterday and to-day, and ere buried by Captain Vandewan:-Michael Martin, Sixty-seventh Obio. George Gardner, Fourteenth Indiana. Jacob Wolfe, Sixty-seventh Ohio.

Wm. Whitney, Thirteenth Indiana. Isaac Jackson, Twenty-seventh Ohio, died of fever.

One unknown.

Wallace Colburn , Seventh Ohio, R. K. Bunce, Seventh Ohio. His body has b to his friends.

Twenty-first Virginia regiment.

Previous to the foregoing our loss stood as follows:

Killed and died of wounds. 103

441

Only a few of the reports of the detailed regiments

have been yet received, owing to the distance and scat tered positions of the regiments. Three or four days will clapse before a full list of

names can be received.

engaged in looking into the condition of the wounded here, in connection with Medical Director Wm. S. King. of the Fifth Army Corps.

Notwithstanding the great scarcity at first of tinware, crockery and hardware for hospital purposes, the deficiency has, in a great measure, been supplied. The wounded are now contained in two hospitals, and are under the immediate charge of Dr. H. Bryant, Medical

Director of the division of General Shields.

About two hundred and thirty sick and wounded pri-

soners have been sent to Frederick. Sixty wounded rebel soldiers have been taken from the parole, to report on their recovery to the nearest commanding officer.

Our wounded are reported as generally doing well.

The statement in the newspapers that Major Perkins, of the staff of Major General Banks, was instrumental in planning the battle, is contradicted, although his presence and advice were of great service to Colone Kimball, who commanded the field, under directions from General Shields.

Medical Director King, of the medical corps, and Surgeon Jackson, of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania regi-

ment, were present as volunteers, and rendered efficient aid in clearing the field of the wounded. Gustave Arnheim, of the Zouaves d'Afrique, acted as aid to Colonel Baum (chief of General Shields' artillery),

Colonel Annasanel, of the First Virginia cavalry, ren dered great aid to Colonel Kimball, and was in the hottest of the fight. He has just been informed of his acquittal of the charge of cowardice instituted against

him by General Lander.

Our cavalry to-day brought in two guerillas from
Hampshire, one of whom belonged to Sheel's mounted

To-day the weather has been painfully gloomy, the rain falling rapidly and freezing on everything it touched. To-night we were visited with the first thunder storm

General Shields continues to improve.

The following is a complete list of casualties in the FIFTH OHIO REGIMENT.

Private Pleasant Brown.
Private J. W. Nyohans.
Private Chas. Gill.
Private W. H. Bogart.
Private Henry Hill.
Corporal Chas. Talbot.
Corporal Pavid Jehnson.
Captain George B. Whitcom.
wors. Sergeaut David Johnson, Private Martin Halley, Private Henry Sipper, Private Peter Hopel, Private Wm. B. Majors, Corporal J. B. Sheridan, Corporal Thomas B. Isde worner, wan. Private Fred'k Lamper

First Lt. Thor. Starchman.
Sergeant Edwin Swain.
Sergeant Fred'k Fash.
Private Patrick Makney.
Private Jacob Kaust.
Private Jamos Simpsen.
Private Jamos Simpsen.
Private Jamos Simpsen.
Private Jamos Mobougall.
Private Wm. Miller.
Private Wm. Miller.
Private Iball. McDougall.
Private Wm. Molen.
Private Wm. Frank. Private Fred'k Lamporshick.
Private F. D. Hattam.
Private Alfred Coleman.
Private Alfred Coleman.
Private Chas. Peel, slightly.
Private Chas. Peel, slightly.
Private Toddy Vaughan.
Private Martin Hoare.
Private H. A. Ruisar.
Corporal Henry Teal.
Corporal Henry Teal.
Corporal Henry Gastrill.
Corporal John C. Edwards.
Corporal Wm. P. Lands.
Corporal Thos. Cord.
Corporal Thos. Cord.
Corporal Thos. Cord.
Corporal Thos. Cord.
Corporal Chas. Cord.

ate Wm. Frank. To the list of casualties in the One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania regiment already published, we have to add the name of W. H. Rooksperger.

WINCHESTER, March 31, 1862. The report that the wounded in the late battle near Winchester were neglected is pronounced by Surgeon C. C. Keeney, Medical Inspector of the United States Army, to be wholly unfounded. He was ordered hither by the Surgeon General to investigate the hospital and surgical departments, and, if necessary, remove the woulded to Washington, Baltimore & elsowhere; but he reports that they are well quartered and well treated by

the surgeons of the division, and generally doing well. He suggests that it would be inhuman to move them to other places at present. Surgeon Keeney being ill with plearisy, Powers has sent the sick to Frederick to make room for the wounded.

start for Strasburg to morrow

Some firing was heard by the officers in Straeburg yesterday, apparently in the rear of Jackson's rendez-

your. The cause is not yet known. Washington, March 31, 1862. Miss Dix, accompanied by three nurses, has gone to Winchester with a large supply of fresh fruits, vegetables and delicacies for the wounded. A quantity of hos-pital bedsteads and comfortable bedding was also sent up

THE IMPENDING BATTLE AT CORINTH, MISS.

The Rebels Reported Seventy-Five Thousand Strong.

BEAUREGARD IN COMMAND.

CORINTH BEING FORTIFIED,

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, March 29.]

By telegraph via Cairo we have, from our correspondent at Savannah, on the Tennessee river, news from General Grant's army up to Wednesday evening. The hosts were being marshaled on both sides for a grand battle. The Louisville Journal has a letter from an educated military man—a Northern man—at Nashville, which states that there will be a rebel force on the new line, extending from Decatur, Ala., to Island No. 10, of two hundred thousand men. Evans, of Georg a, he says, has arrived from Manasas, with the flower of the army which fought us last July. From all the indications, the impending battle will be far the most important of any that has yet been fought in this war.

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SAVANNAH, Tenn. March 26, }
Via Cairo, March 28, 1862. }
All our scouts concur in the statement that the rebels are concentrating the main body of their forces at Corinth, Miss. Troops arrive there daily from Georgia, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee. Secouts estimate them now at seventy-five thousand, but forly thousand is doubtless nearer correct. Beauregard is in command. He sent out several regiments yesterday to take a position six miles nearer our lines. Our secouts have returned from within the rebel lines at Purdy this morning. But two rebel regiments were there, with a section of artillery and two companies of Mississippi cavalry. They have no intention of making a stand there, and are at that point simply as an outpost and to impress Union men.

Purdy Court House is now full of Union men of that place. The latter are fearful of having their houses and all their property destroyed. Squads of rebel soldiers are already seizing all their provisions and everything that can be of use to the army. Owners of cotton are particularly alarmed. For their benefit all the transports returning to Paducah are ordered to take down any cotton that may be brought to the river bank east of Corinth.

The rebels have force at luca and other points on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. A courier started from our headquarters two days ago across the country to Buell's advance.

We still await the return of transports from Paducah. Rebel gunboats are in this neighborhood. The Dunbar is said to be coming down toward Pittsburg, landing coasionally. She keeps at a respectable distance, however. Descriers continue to come in from rebel posts. They say half the soldiers would desert, if they could. One descrier says out of ninety-five in his company in one of the Purdy regiments, thirty-four had descreded and twenty more wer

Our forces at Pittsburg are being rapidly sugmented, steamer after steamer arriving continually, lades with fresh troops.

The latest advices from the rebel camp at Corinth give the strength of the force there at 70,000 strong. Recont indications relative to the persistent efforts of the rebels to fortify the town of Corinth would seem to demonstrate an intention to make a vigorous resistance there. It is, however, the general belief of all the prominent officers of General Grant's command that the rebels will retreat on our approach; but should a battle occur at Corinth it will doubtless be one of the hardest fought and bloodiest affairs of the present war.

On Sunday last information was received at the head-quarters of General Grant that a considerable amount of pork was stored at a point on the river called Nicholas Landing, sixty miles south of Savannah. Major M. Smith, of the Forty-fifth Illinois, with 150 infanitry, and Capitan osband's company of the Fourth Illinois cavalry, were despatched on a steamer to procure said property.

Arriving at Nicholas Landing information was given by contrabands concerning the locality of the pork in question. Within a circuit of fifteen miles 15,000 lbs. of reshpork and 45,000 lbs. of cured hams, shoulders, &c., were discovered and confiscated, placed on the steamer, brought to Savannah, and turned over to the Commissary Department.

Nicholas Landing and vicinity have been a mart for the

the rebeis have transported large quantities southward by teams.

On Monday the gunboat Taylor ran up the river to the vicinity of Eastport, near which point a masked battery opened on them at the distance of 200 yards, one shot striking the smoke stack of the Taylor. A number of shots were exchanged, with what effect on the enemy's works is unknown. The engagement was extremely spirited while it lasted, upward of fifty shots being fired. The Taylor received no other injuries than those above stated, and nobody was hurt.

Captains Bedard and Carson, of General Smith's scouts, returned to Savannah from Nashville, overland, on Tuesday night, as bearers of despatches from General Buell. Generals Nelson's, Thomas' and McCook's divisions, of Huell's column, reached Duck creek on Sunday last. Captain Bedard reports a strong loyal sentiment in several districts of Tonnessee between Columbia and Savannah. He overtook certain bands of marauding rebels, but their identity not being suspected, they were allowed to pags unmolested. Union men live in extreme fear of these marauders proving about in their vicinity, the santons of the soverment.

forces.

A man named Morris, one of the Jessie scouts, was hung at Savannah on Sunday, for horse stealing and other depredations from private citizens thereabout.

Arrival of Gen. Fremont at Wheeling.
[From the Wheeling Istelligencer, March 29.]
General and Madame Fremont reached the city yesterday morning, and stopped at the M'Lure House. General Fremont is accompanied by a portion of his staff, including Major Zagonyi, N. Dunka, E. Glyka and Albert Tracy. We are not advised as to whether the General will make his headquarters permanently at this point.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of the Congressional Excursion Party, &c. FORTRES MONROE, March 30, 1862.

The weather here to day is unpleasant and rainy.

The steamer King Philip arrived from Washington this afternoon, with Vice President Hamlin on board, the enate Committee on Naval Affairs, and several other Senators, Representatives and invited guests. The party will return to-morrow.

There is no news. News from Demerars The bark Princeton, Captain Kinsley, arrived at this

port yesterday, bringing us dates to March 10.

Business was dull. Money matters were very tight, owing to the American war. All parties were anxious that the troubles should be speedily arranged. A large number of apprenticed coolies had arrived during the previous two months, and had been distributed among that a larger amount of sugar would be produced this

year than any previous year.

The lately appointed United States Consul, T. D. Edwards, Esq., had arrived, and has a pleasant office in a prominent part of the city, and is giving his whole attention to his official business. Both shipmasters and mer-chants say they find him courteous, affable and prompt. He is a warm and able advocate of his governmen has no doubt exerted a good influence in favor of the cause the United States government is now engaged in. He has gathered many friends about him.

Navigation of the Hudson River. ALBANY, March 31, 1862.
The ice is moving down the river with the tide.

Navigation Westward.

Deskonk, March 31, 1862.

The Eric Railroad steamer Etmira arrived here with a fell cargo from Toledo yesterday afternoon, being the first arrival of the season.

Navigation at this point is now entirely free and unobstructed, and steamers will run regularly to Western

Ice in the Harbor of St. Johns, N. F. This harbor is completely blocked up with ice. No nails have been received here or departed hence for the